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PART III

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SEC FILE NUMBER 8- 36594

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	01/01/03 MM/DD/YY	AND ENDING	12/31/03 MM/DD/YY
A. RI	EGISTRANT IDENTIFIC	CATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Lari: ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BU 1380 Seventeenth Street	mer Capital Corpo		FIRM I.D. NO.
	(No. and Street)		
Denver	Colorado		80202
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF	PERSON TO CONTACT IN I	REGARD TO THIS RE	PORT 303 573-5511 (Area Code - Telephone Number)
В. АС	COUNTANT IDENTIFI	CATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	f whose opinion is contained i	n this Report*	
	(Name - if individual, state last, j	first, middle name)	
1700 Lincoln Street, Su (Address)	ite 3400 Denver	Colorado (State)	80203 (Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			
Certified Public AccountantPublic Accountant			PROCESSED MAR 3 1 2004
Accountant not resident in U	nited States or any of its poss	essions.	MAN DI ZUUT
	FOR OFFICIAL USE O	NLY	FINANCIAL



^{*}Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

I,	Adam	M.	Carmel	affirm	that,	to	the	best	of	my	knowle	edge	and	belief,	the
accompan	ying fin	ancia	l statem	ients an	d sup	ple	menta	ary in	ıforı	natic	n perta	ining	g to	the firm	n of
Larimer	Capital	Corp	oration	as of a	and fo	r th	e yea	ar end	led	Dece	mber 3	1, 20	03,	are true	and
correct.	I further	affii	rm that	neither	the C	Com	pany	nor	any	stoc	kholder	, pri	ncipa	al office	r or
director ha	as any pr	oprie	tary inte	rest in a	ny ac	coui	nt cla	ssifie	d so	lely a	as that o	fac	uston	ner.	

	Adam A. Cremc
	Signature
	President
The Marchanes	Title
Notary Public	

This report ** contains (check all that are applicable):

X	(a)	Facing page
X	(b)	Statement of financial condition
X	(c)	Statement of income
X	(d)	Statement of cash flows
X	(e)	Statement of stockholder's equity
	(f)	Statement of changes in liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors
X	(g)	Computation of net capital for brokers and dealers pursuant to Rule 15c3-1
	(h)	Computation for determination of reserve requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
	(i)	Information relating to the possession or control requirements under
	• •	Rule 15c3-3
	(j)	A reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the computation of
		net capital under Rule 15c3-1 and the computation for determination of
		the reserve requirements under exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3
	(k)	A reconciliation between the audited and unaudited statements of
		financial condition with respect to methods of consolidation
<u>X</u>	(l)	An Oath or Affirmation
	(m)	A copy of the SIPC supplemental report
	(n)	A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to
		have existed since the date of the previous audit.
X	(o)	Independent accountants' report on internal control structure

^{**} For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

Accountants' Report and Financial Statements

December 31, 2003 and 2002

December 31, 2003 and 2002

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Independent Accountants' Report

Board of Directors Larimer Capital Corporation Denver, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition of Larimer Capital Corporation as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the related statements of operations, stockholder's equity and cash flows for the years then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

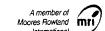
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Larimer Capital Corporation as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information contained on page 9 is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

13KD/LLY

Solutions for Success

> Denver, Colorado January 23, 2004



Statements of Financial Condition December 31, 2003 and 2002

Assets

	 2003	····	2002
Cash and cash equivalents Due from clearing broker Other receivables Prepaid expenses	\$ 131,778 31,037 - 12,070	\$	83,919 30,266 91,325 9,955
Furniture and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$45,228 and \$42,162, respectively Other assets	 35 2,228	************	2,352 2,228
	\$ 177,148	\$	220,045
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Accrued pension contribution	\$ 13,486 7,924	\$	35,419 12,845
Total liabilities	 21,410		48,264
Stockholder's Equity Common stock, no par value; 50,000 shares authorized; one share			
issued and outstanding	53,000		53,000
Retained earnings	 102,738	-	118,781
Total stockholder's equity	 155,738		171,781
	\$ 177,148	\$	220,045

Statements of Operations Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	2003	2002
Revenues		
Commissions and fees	\$ 703,704	\$ 717,769
Other		1,127
	704,494	718,896
Expenses		
Commissions	267,325	237,192
Officer's salary	140,725	162,820
Office salaries	87,657	57,795
Consulting	11,612	25,088
Retirement plan contributions	32,924	48,845
Travel and entertainment	26,738	43,043
Rent	15,539	23,509
Clearing costs	39,647	31,341
Automobile costs	14,812	14,285
Payroll taxes	14,624	12,375
Accounting and legal	9,169	9,078
Communications	11,306	9,508
Depreciation	3,067	2,534
Regulatory fees	23,315	5,849
Other operating costs	22,077	19,847
	720,537	703,109
Net Income (loss)	\$ <u>(16,043</u>)	\$ <u>15,787</u>

Statements of Stockholder's Equity Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	 Common Stock, Issued	-	Retained Earnings		Total
Balance at January 1, 2002	\$ 53,000	\$	102,994	\$	155,994
Net income	 		15,787		15,787
Balance at December 31, 2002	\$ 53,000	\$	118,781	\$	171,781
Net loss	 		(16,043)	-	(16,043)
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 53,000	\$	102,738	\$	155,738

Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	2003	2002
Operating Activities	 	
Net income (loss)	\$ (16,043) \$	15,787
Item not requiring cash		
Depreciation	3,067	2,534
Changes in		
Accounts receivable	90,554	(97,636)
Prepaid expenses	(2,115)	(4,000)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	 (26,854)	38,268
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	 48,609	(45,047)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of equipment	 (750)	
Net cash used in investing activities	 (750)	<u>-</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	47,859	(45,047)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	 83,919	128,966
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 131,778	83,919

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2003 and 2002

Note 1: Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Larimer Capital Corporation (the Company) is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (the Act), with its principal activities consisting of financial consulting as a registered investment advisor, traditional securities business and sales of life and disability insurance policies.

The Company operates under the provisions of Paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission and, accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that Rule. Essentially, the requirements of Paragraph (k)(2)(ii) provide that the Company clear all transactions on behalf of customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker-dealer, Fiserv Correspondent Services, Inc. (Fiserv), and promptly transmit all customer funds and securities to Fiserv. Fiserv carries all of the accounts of the customers and maintains and preserves all related books and records as are customarily kept by a clearing broker-dealer.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues and related expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis, which is the date a transaction is executed. Investment advisory and management fees are recognized over the term of the contract. Consulting fees are recognized as services are performed.

Furniture and Equipment

Computer equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life of each asset. Annual depreciation is computed primarily using accelerated methods.

Income Taxes

The Company's stockholder has elected to have the Company's income taxed as an S corporation under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and a similar section of the Colorado state income tax law; therefore, taxable income or loss is reported to the individual stockholder for inclusion in his tax return. No provision for federal or state income taxes is included in these statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2003 and 2002

Off-Balance Sheet Risk

The Company's customer securities transactions are introduced on a fully disclosed basis with Fiserv, an unrelated broker-dealer. Fiserv carries all the customer accounts of the Company and is responsible for the execution, collection and payment of funds and receipt and delivery of securities relative to customer transactions. Off-balance sheet risk exists with respect to these transactions due to the possibility that the customers may be unable to fulfill their contractual commitments, wherein Fiserv may charge any losses it incurs to the Company. The Company seeks to minimize the risk through procedures designed to monitor both credit worthiness of its customers and that customer transactions are executed properly by Fiserv.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount billed to customers. Accounts receivable are ordinarily due 30 days after the issuance of the invoice.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2003 and 2002, cash equivalents consisted primarily of money market accounts.

Note 2: Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 and that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At December 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company had net capital of \$142,405 and \$66,921, respectively, which was \$92,405 and \$16,921, respectively, in excess of its required net capital of \$50,000. The Company's net capital ratios were .15 to 1.0 and .72 to 1.0 for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Note 3: Office Lease

Noncancellable operating lease for the branch office expires in July 2008. The facility is leased through an entity that is related to the Company through common ownership. The lease requires the Company to pay certain executory costs (property taxes, maintenance and insurance).

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2003 and 2002

Future minimum lease payments for the branch office at December 31, 2003, were as follows:

2004 2005	\$ 23,480 24,160	
2006	24,85	1
2007	25,533	3
2008	15,12	<u>7</u>
	\$113,16	5

Rental expense for the branch office for the years ending December 31, 2003 and 2002, were \$23,509 and \$15,539, respectively.

Note 4: Automobile Lease

The Company has entered into noncancellable operating lease for an automobile to be used by the stockholder. The lease agreement expires June 2005. Rental expense for the years ending December 31, 2003 and 2002, was \$6,507 and \$6,735, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments at December 31, 2003, were as follows:

2004	\$ 6,507
2005	3,254
	\$9,761

Note 5: Profit-Sharing Plan

The Company has a discretionary profit-sharing plan for all employees of the Company who have attained age 21 and completed one year of service. Participant interests are vested over a period from two to six years of service. The Company's contribution to the plan was \$32,924 and \$48,845 for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Note 6: Significant Estimates and Concentrations

Generally accepted accounting principles require disclosure of certain significant estimates and current vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations. Those matters include the following:

Major Customer

The Company had one commission revenue transaction that accounted for approximately 10% of total revenue in 2002. At December 31, 2002, the Company had extended credit exceeding 65% of accounts receivable to this one customer.

Supplementary Information

Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 December 31, 2003

Net Capital		
Total stockholder's equity	\$	155,738
Deductions		
Accounts receivable		-
Furniture and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		35
Prepaid expenses		12,070
Other assets		1,228
Net Capital	\$	142,405
Aggregate Indebtedness		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ <u></u>	21,410
Total Aggregate Indebtedness	\$	21,410
Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirements		
Required minimum net capital	\$	50,000
Net capital in excess of minimum requirements	\$	92,405
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		.15 to 1

There were no variances between this computation of net capital under Paragraph F of Rule 15c3-1 and the Registrant's computation filed with Part II, Form X-17A-5. Accordingly, no reconciliation is necessary.

Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control



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Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control

Board of Directors Larimer Capital Corporation Denver, Colorado

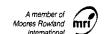
In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedule of Larimer Capital Corporation (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2003, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g), in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons
- 2. Recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
- 3. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of the Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Solutions for Success



Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2003, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the board of directors, management, the SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

BKD,44P

Denver, Colorado January 23, 2004